The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 33. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882. FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) .....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE .....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881. .....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.

Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49

For Sale.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
} CANVAS.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5

ECA DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH."
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN HAY, ORIZA OPPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS, ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.
&c., &c., &c.
ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from $7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from $5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
[3] Studio 8, Queen's-road.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY, of the finest quality, from Coolalta Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PEIHO,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.
CRACKERS.
BONBONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.
MALAGA RAISINS.
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES (in Bottles and Tins).
SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and *PALMER'S BISCUITS.*
ALMONDS and *NUTS.*
VANILLA.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).
VEAU ROTI (in Tins).
RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).
FRICANDAU (Assorted).
TRUFFES.
VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in Oil.
CAVIAR.
SARDINES in Lemon Juice.
SARDINES in Tomatas.
SARDINES in Oil.
FRENCH and *ENGLISH MUSTARD.*
SAUSAGES (Assorted).
LYONS SAUSAGES.
FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).
MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c.
TAPIOCA.
FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESE.
GRUYERE,
ROQUEFORT,
DUTCH,
CALIFORNIA,
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARRETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PINAUD AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS
In Bottles and Wood.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFFITTE.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
ST. EMILION.
MEDOC.

WINES.
SAUTERNE.
PORTO.
SHERRY.
MARSALA.

BRANDY.
FRENCH COGNAC.
ABSINTHE

LIQUEURS
CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
KIRSCHWASSER.
PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Noily Prat).
VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a *VARIETY* of *OTHER GOODS.*
Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING THEIR
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,
The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postages, *vid* Brindisi and Marseilles:—

Scribner's Magazine .....$ 6.00	Leslie's Illustrated Paper..$ 7.00	Engineer $15.00
Harper's Monthly .....$ 6.00	Harper's Weekly .....$ 7.00	Engineering $15.00
Popular Science Monthly..$ 7.00	Harper's Bazaar.....$ 7.00	The Times (Weekly Edi.)..$ 6.00
Illustrated News (including Xmas and all extra Numbers .....) $12.00	The World $11.00	New York Police News...$ 7.00
	Weldon's Lady's Journal..$ 3.00	New York Police Gazette..$ 7.00
	Nautical Magazine .....$ 7.00	Illus. Leipzig Zeitung.....$14.00
Punch .....$ 7.00	Family Herald .....$ 4.50	Die Modenwelt .....$ 5.00
St. James Budget $11.00	Leisure Hour .....$ 4.50	Les Modes Parisiennes...$12.00
Whitehall Review.....$11.00	Cassell's Family Mag. ...$ 4.50	New York Illus. Times...$ 7.00
The Mail, 3 times a week..$15.00	World of Fashion .....$ 6.00	Mitchell's Marit. Regis...$12.00

The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China Express," the Subscription for which is $15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports. [1

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
12] J. COOK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards .....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [52

C. L. THEVENIN
COMMISSION AGENT, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COGNACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, WHISKY, &c., &c.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS
inserted in the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
A SPECIAL EXPRESS,
FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of *THREE HUNDRED COPIES,* is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS
WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.
MOURING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882 [62

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,
Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS,
PROSPECTUSES,
DEBIT NOTES, LABELS,
PROGRAMMES of ENTERTAINMENTS.
TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., will SELL, by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 3rd instant, at FOUR P.M., at the FOUNTAIN, Opposite the CITY HALL,—
without reserve, the following
RACE PONIES,
WILD RACE.—Winner of Derby 1881.
REDSTART.—Winner of Mafoo's Race.
WILD SELL.—There can be no question about this being a first-class animal.
LAME DUCK.—Still a griffin, and possible winner of Derby 1883.
BOHEMIAN.
BAVARIAN.
WILD SURF.
WHITE STOCKINGS.
PHANTOM.
DUNROBIN.—A griffin, strong, sound, and excellent Hack.
AIRLIE.—Winner of the Victoria Plate.
SECOND VIOLIN.—Winner of Ladies' Purse 1881 and 1882.
LORD OF THE ISLES.
SECOND CORNET.—A large powerful pony.
A BUGGY.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As usual.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [127

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

G. N. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... $22 per Case.
PINTS..... $23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., being $5 per Share for the six months ending 31st December last, declared at TO-DAY'S ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING, will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from TO-MORROW, 2nd March, 1882, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Offices, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [129

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half Year ended December 31st, 1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [130

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE SOLD BY
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE SOLD BY
Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS
NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES
Of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men, and Justices of the Peace.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Shipping.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
THE A1 British Bark
LUCIA,
C. Crowley, Master, will load for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1882. [124

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship
FRITZ,
F. Lankenan, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch,
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [116

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE A 1. American ship
W. J. ROTCH,
Bray, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 25th February.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [120

Shipping.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAIPHONG.
THE Steamship
PING-ON,
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [128

UNION LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
CANOPUS,
Captain Joy, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [131

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).
THE Company's Steamship
DAPHNE,
Captain G. Donciech, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th March, at FOUR P.M.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [115

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
MENMUIR,
will be despatched as above, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1882. [118

UNION LINE.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
OXFORDSHIRE,
Captain Jones, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1882. [106

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)
THE 3/3 L.I.I. American ship
IMPORTER,
Allyne, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [94

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.)
THE 3/3 L.I.I. American ship
ADAM M. SIMPSON,
Call, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [95

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE A1 American ship
BLUE JACKET,
Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [56

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE A1 American ship
SYREN,
Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [57

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE American Ship
SUMATRA,
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [110

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
MARY WHITRIDGE,
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [114

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
EDWIN REED,
Gilmour, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [119

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
ONEIDA,
Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [109

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *vade mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
6, OFFICE, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION.
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Delivories in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW. [7

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications cannot be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

THE excitement of the race-week has passed away, leaving the Colony to lapse into its customary comatose condition which will know no change until the birth of a new racing season. For one week in the year the good people of Hongkong are in one continual whirl of excitement; during the remaining fifty one there is hardly a ripple on the waters of our quiet, uneventful existence. With the sole exception of racing, sport, for various will understood reasons, does not flourish in this Colony. Our Athletic gatherings, although much improved of late years, can hardly be pronounced a great success; the annual regatta is of the feeblest possible description, and although a fair amount of interest is occasionally displayed in swimming contests, this particular branch of aquatics has never attained general popularity. Thanks to the enthusiasm of a few keen cricketers, and the hearty co-operation of our naval and military friends "the noble game" flourishes apace for a short season, but the introduction of lawn tennis has played sad havoc with cricket in hot climates, and there seems to be but slight prospects of any pronounced revival of public interest in Hongkong in favor of England's manliest game. The gentle art in this part of the world is almost exclusively followed by our Portuguese brethren, very few disciples of ISAAC WALTON in the Far East hailing from the home of scientific angling. Shooting is a sorry business in the adjacent province, owing to an unaccountable scarcity of game, and although the indefatigable exertion and indomitable perseverance of our local knights of the trigger occasionally meet with their reward in the shape of an occasional good bag, it requires no ordinary amount of pluck to make repeated long journeys, attended with discomforts in every shape or form, for the very doubtful satisfaction of wading through paddy fields, frequently without obtaining a single shot. Rifle shooting has been assiduously followed for some years past, a few civilians, the police, and the garrison co-operating heartily to make this branch of sport generally popular. To some extent they have doubtless succeeded; but the public interest in match-shooting has never been widespread. In fact, racing—the so-called sport of kings—is the only amusement in which the entire community take a thorough interest, and we do not attribute this to any particular love of sport, but principally to that inherent craving after speculation which is so characteristic of human nature in all countries on the face of the globe.

The race meeting which has just passed was an eventful one in many respects. The racing was almost everything that could be desired, large fields contesting most of the events and the number of close and exciting finishes surpassed anything previously seen in Hongkong. First Cornet beat Iroquois a head in the Wong-nei-cheong, and Shamrock a neck in the Inniskilling; Strathpeffer beat Shamrock a head in the Ashley, "doing" Tajmahal by the same distance in the Exchange Plate; Huntsman won the Derby by the shortest of heads from Hurricane, and the Scurry by a neck from Airlie; Gang Forward was a neck in front of Bohemian in the Canton Cup, the same distance separating Airlie from Sirocco in the Victoria Plate; and in the closest and most exciting struggle ever seen in Hongkong, that between Driving Cloud and Hualachan in the Keechong Cup, the judge's official verdict was "a short nose" in favor of the chesnut, a decision we should say unparalleled in the annals of racing.

Mr. PAUL'S wonderful series of victories on the second and third days, stand prominently forward as one more striking example of the glorious uncertainty of racing. At the end of the first day Mr. PAUL had won one race with Tajmahal, and with the single exception of this sturdy veteran, the public form of his ponies appeared to justify but faint hopes of a successful meeting for the "yellow jacket, and white cap? How public form was scattered to the winds, and Shamrock, Sunlight, and Gold Bar scored most unexpected victories for Mr. PAUL, are now matters of history. Mr. GORDON'S luck was another striking feature which deserves special notice. Winner of four races on the opening day, this stable—probably the most powerful ever seen in Hongkong—could only score one more victory, Second Violin's in the Ladies' Purse, throughout the meeting. In no less than nine races were Mr. GORDON'S representatives placed by the judge, besides the five winners above alluded to, on five occasions second, and four times third; Mr. GRAMMONT had a series of successes with the subscription griffin Shell, and the game old racer Strathpeffer, five of the most valuable and important races of the meeting falling to the share of this persevering sportsman. Shell was undoubtedly a long way the best of the subscription ponies, and won his engagements like a high class racer; but old "Peffer" was greatly favored with luck, and owed both his victories to Mr. HUTCHINGS' brilliant horsemanship. The popular "wasp" jacket of Mr. KERFOOT was less fortunate than usual with only a couple of minor races placed to the credit side of the account by the aid of Bohemian and Wild Sell, while Mr. HENRY was still less fortunate, the Broker's Cup won by Sub Rosa, being the only slice of good luck which fell to the lot of the "mauve and straw." The ever popular "blue and silver" of the "princely house" had a rattling good innings, for which Mr. ST. ANDREW has to thank his lucky stars and the determined riding of Mr. OGLE. Without the advantage of this powerful rider's assistance, it is just on the cards that Huntsman, Craftsman, and Driving Cloud would not have won a single race at the meeting. That the result of the Derby was a fluke can hardly be disputed, and this piece of good fortune was largely supplemented in the Scurry, Parsee, and Keechong.

The race-lotteries of the season, with the exception of those held at the Lusitano Club, were exceedingly feeble. A desire to imitate Shanghai people led to the adoption of the division principle in most of the lotteries, the change from the old plan was not an improvement. Judging from results, and public opinion generally, we should imagine that the "seventy, twenty, and ten per cent." arrangement will fail to find favor in the eyes of promoters of race-lotteries eleven months hence. The attempt of a "ring" of speculators to have the ponies in the various races sold at the lotteries by stables instead of by single ponies fortunately failed, as had it been generally adopted the lotteries must have collapsed altogether. Racing cannot be carried on without betting, or some sort of speculation. The system of race-lotteries if properly conducted is doubtless the best medium for Hongkong, and it certainly has stood the test of time. With a return to the old principle of lotteries being apportioned in the same ratio as the stakes, we shall no doubt see the Hongkong Race "Sweeps" of 1883, quite as successful as they have ever been in the good old times.

Galignani's Messenger says that, notwithstanding all that has been done to effect the ravages of the phylloxera in France, the destructive parasite is still spreading. About a quarter of the acreage of the wine-growing districts will need replanting, and another quarter is so seriously injured that replanting may be determined to be the best remedy. This would involve a total outlay of three millions of francs. In Italy some of the most fertile vineyards have been destroyed. Out of the host of remedies tried, only three have given any promise of success. They are:—Total submersion of the district, so as to drown the insects; the use of insecticides, such as the sulphide of carbon; and the planting of American varieties of vine, the last-mentioned remedy being only in the form of American roots, upon which the French vines are grafted. Total submersion appears to yield the best results. A Congress is to be held at Paris in September to consider the whole question, and it is hoped that new light may be thrown upon it by the relation of the varied experiences of vine culturists and scientific experimenters.

THE German steamer *Prinz Heinrich* has gone round to Aberdeen Dock.

IN a case heard before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, in which a Chinese barber charged a fellow countryman with stealing 13 razors, the complainant valued the property at the extravagant figure of 30 cents for the lot. Heaven help the unfortunate foreign chins upon which these barbering monstrosities happen to operate.

WE hear from Tientsin that the Kaiping Coal Mines are turning out 30 tons a day from the three seams, and the coal is very smoky and only fit for gas. However, we hear in Shanghai that they are a "great success," and we are informed that they are saleable at 150 per cent. premium. The Chihli Copper Mine shares are, we hear, 60 per cent. discount.—*Mercury.*

WE hear that the Chinaman against whom a writ was issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in connection with the quicksilver—the disappearance of which from the godowns of Messrs. Norton and Co. caused such a sensation the other day—has suddenly vanished from the Colony. Like a wise general, this worthy Celestial evidently believes that discretion is the better part of valour.

MR. Bourke has issued his report to the Turkish bondholders, and though the terms cannot be considered altogether satisfactory, they are probably the best that could possibly be obtained. The debt of 252,800,000*l.* is reduced to 108,400,000*l.*, and on this 1 per cent. now, and possibly 1½ per cent. later on, is to be paid. There is also to be a sinking fund of 1 per cent. The bondholders now know with certainty all that they have to expect.

LAST night Inspector Perry, with a party of police, made a raid on a gambling den in Kut Sing Lane, arresting twenty-four Chinese and seizing sundry gambling paraphernalia. The prisoners were brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, twenty-two of them being fined five dollars or one month's imprisonment with hard labour, two being discharged. Five dollars each were awarded to the two informers in case the fines are paid.

A GOOD many curious settlements of the perplexing liquor question have been proposed by topers, teetotallers, and moderates; but perhaps the most curious of all is that which is actually in practice at Bergen, in Norway. The monopoly of the local sale of spirits is in the hands of a company which, after paying 5 per cent. upon capital, devotes its surplus profits to educational and benevolent objects. Among the organisations which share in the plunder are the temperance societies; and Bergen therefore present the odd practical paradox provided by the fact that its habitual drunkards are among the most valuable pecuniary supporters of the cause of total abstinence.

THIS morning the detachment of the "Buffs," recently arrived from the Straits Settlements, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, was inspected, for the first time since their arrival, by Lieutenant-General Donovan, commanding the Troops. His Excellency, accompanied by his his aide-de-camp, Captain Barton, Major Hamilton, Acting Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Bury, Brigade Major, arrived at Wellington Barracks at about half-past ten o'clock, on the parade ground in rear of which the detachment was drawn up in line, open order, the drummers being formed up in rear of the line. The General was received with the usual salute, and immediately proceeded to make a minute inspection of the men, passing slowly up and down the ranks, the fifes and drums playing the while. This being concluded, the parade was dismissed, no evolutions being gone though, that part of the General's inspection being probably reserved until the arrival of the Regiment about the middle of the month. We understand His Excellency expressed himself pleased with the result of the inspection. The men presented a smart soldier-like appearance on parade.

FOUR coolies in the employment of Mr. J. H. dos Remedios were charged this morning before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse with neglect of duty. Mr. Remedios stated that the four defendants were in his employ as chair and house coolies. On Monday the 27th ultimo they carried his wife and himself to a Ball at the City Hall. He told the first defendant, who is his head coolie, and to whom the others are more or less subject, that one of the coolies was to remain at the door of the City Hall so that the chairs could be got at any time. The order was given in the hearing of the others. The first defendant said "all right." When he and his wife wanted to go home at about a quarter-past eleven o'clock, both chairs and coolies had disappeared, necessitating their taking outside chairs. On arriving home they found the coolies already there and asleep. The coolies said they were going to fetch them at twelve o'clock. Had occasion two months ago to have the first defendant summoned for a similar disobedience of orders, when he was fined a dollar and warned. Asked the Magistrate to be lenient on that occasion. The four defendants were distinctly told that they (Mr. Remedios and his wife) might want to go home at any time and perfectly understood that they ought not to go away. Defendants stated they were told to bring their master back at 12 o'clock, and asked if they disobeyed orders why their master should wait until now before summoning them. Mr. Remedios, recalled, stated that the last time, he summoned the first defendant, he summoned the other three chair coolies then in his employ also, and that all four struck work, putting him to great inconvenience. He retained the first defendant, and dismissed the other three. This time he determined to secure new coolies before summoning the defendants. Defendants stated that they had been summoned because on the 1st March their master would pay them 28 days' wages, which they refused to take. First defendant was fined three dollars, or four days' imprisonment; the other three defendants one dollar each or two days' imprisonment.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.
Hon. F. SNOWDEN, Acting Chief Justice.
Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. NG CHOY.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PROTEST.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, I have received the following protest from an hon. member of Council:—

To His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, and to Arathoon Seth, Esquire, Clerk of Councils.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

I do hereby protest in writing against the decision of your Excellency, as given from the Chair at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd ult., whereby I was prevented from speaking on a question of privilege, from making any motion thereon, or from explaining to the Council, or to the Chair, the nature of the question I wished to raise, and I request that this protest may be recorded in the Book of the Proceedings of the Council. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON.

The Clerk will record that protest on the minutes. I find in the report of our proceedings of the 22nd ultimo, in the local papers, that the hon. member in the first place said, "I rise to call the attention of the Council to a question of privilege," and in another portion of the short discussion that ensued he remarked, "if you will allow me to quote from the only text book in the Colony," and when I referred to its being an attempt to set aside my ruling at a former meeting the hon. gentleman subsequently used these words, "What I have to say relates to something that occurred on a former occasion." I may mention, therefore, with reference to what passed, that there was enough before me to show that the hon. member desired to refer to something that occurred on a former occasion and to quote from a text book in opposition to the ruling of the Chair. My ruling took place with respect to the hon. member on the 7th February. After that meeting two or three others occurred. It is the established practice of the House of Commons and all assemblies of a legislative character that you cannot raise as a question of privilege any discussion under such circumstances. If a single meeting intervenes, or the matter is one that has not immediately or recently occurred, it is not a question of privilege. Such being the case, it was my duty to inform the hon. member of what were the facts as to a question of privilege, and I made a ruling similar to that which undoubtedly would have been made under the same circumstances by the speaker of the House of Commons.

FINANCE.

Several votes that had been approved by the Finance Committee received the sanction of the Council.

BANISHMENT AND CONDITIONAL PARDONS ORDINANCE.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, it will be in your recollection that on the 7th February, in opening the legislative session of this year, I mentioned the fact that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confirm thirteen of the fourteen Ordinances passed in 1881. The only Ordinance which Her Majesty did not confirm was Ordinance 12 of 1881, entitled the Banishment and Conditinal Pardons Ordinance. With reference to that, I have received from Lord Kimberley a dispatch in which His Lordship states the reasons why he was unable to advise the Queen to confirm the Ordinance as it stood, and he suggested some amendments in it. Two are certainly of importance, bur the others are mostly verbal amendments. One amendment is that where the Governor in Council exercises the power conferred by this Ordinance the order of banishment shall contain the reason of the order, and Lord Kimberley says, "I am of opinion words to that effect should be added to the fourth section." A few other alterations are really verbal, but a very important amendment in the Ordinance as we passed it last year is made, because you will remember in that Ordinance occurred these words—

Any Justice of the Peace may lawfully arrest, or cause to be arrested, with or without warrant, any person whom he reasonably suspects to be an emissary or abettor of Her Majesty's enemies, or of pirates, or of Chinese disaffected to Her Majesty's Government, or otherwise dangerous to the peace and good order of this Colony, and safely keep him until he can be dealt with according to law.

Well, I had some little doubt myself as to whether the time had not come when that section might have been repealed. It had been re-enacted in 1876, the year before my arrival. However, I allowed it to stand; but Lord Kimberley says, "The section in question was originally introduced for political considerations which do not apply to the present condition of the Colony. I think, therefore, that the section may be altogether omitted as being no longer necessary." This is a significant and most satisfactory commentary on the present state of the Colony and our improved relations with China. Now, the history of the Ordinance thus brought to its present stage is briefly this, that in December, 1876, Sir Arthur Kennedy passed, with your advice, an ordinance which was, as the preamble states, an ordinance to consolidate and amend the enactments in force in the Colony in relation to deportation, conditional pardons, branding, and the punishment of criminals. That Ordinance was the last that Sir Arthur Kennedy sent home to the Secretary of state. It was returned to me by Lord Carnarvon, and my hon. friend (Mr. Ryrie), who was on the Police Committee, will remember I laid the correspondence before them and his Lordship pointed out what he considered objectionable provisions. Some of the provisions he did not notice occurred to me as being open to objection, and I took the responsibility of informing him I would consider the question whether the whole of the branding clauses might not be struck out and other changes made, and with your advice and hearty co-operation those changes have been made, and now to-day we have before us this Ordinance, which has been amended by Lord Kimberley twice. After I sent home my report upon the whole subject, he expressed his views upon it and instructed me to have another Ordinance prepared. The learned Attorney General accordingly prepared an Ordinance, and that is the Ordinance we passed last year, but on further consideration Lord Kimberley has made the alterations to which I have referred. With these amendments, I now propose to submit the Ordinance to you to be read a first time. In accordance with the practice hitherto, where a Bill is put before the Council which is somewhat similar to one that has been previously passed, I will ask you to suspend the standing orders, if there is no objection, and pass it through its various stages.

The Bill having been read a first time, the standing orders were suspended and the Council went into Committee upon it.

Hon. NG CHOY said section 2 was a new one, and it was one he would like to see omitted from the Bill. It gave very large powers to the magistrate. It said—

When any Chinese person having been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment has within twelve months after the expiration of any term of imprisonment which he may have suffered for such offence been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment, such Chinese person may at any time be required by any Magistrate to find reasonable security for his appearance in any Court for any purpose, and at any time within twelve months, and every application in that effect shall be made in open Court, and reported forthwith to the Governor; and such Chinese not finding such security shall be deemed a person dangerous to the peace of the Colony.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said the last part of the section to which the hon. member referred was section 21 of Ordinance 8 of 1858. That was repealed by the schedule, and in the present Bill the provision was modified. By the old Ordinance the Magistrate had the same powers as were conferred upon him by the new Ordinance, but the latter contained the qualification that he was not allowed to exercise the power he could have have exercised under Ordinance 8 of 1858 unless a second offence had been committed. Under the old Ordinance he could have exercised the power if only one offence had been committed, or no offence at all.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that whereas by Ordinance 12 of 1881 section 3, any magistrate might cause any Chinese person to find reasonable security, under the new Ordinance that power was limited, and not any Chinese person could be called upon to give security, but any Chinese person who came within a limited category, namely, any person who, having been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment, had within twelve months been again imprisoned.

Hon. NG CHOY said he was quite aware of the section referred to by the Acting Colonial Treasurer, section 21 of Ordinance 8 of 1858, but that Ordinance was passed in 1858, and the question was whether it was necessary to re-enact it in 1882. It applied exclusively to Chinese, and any Chinese who had been twice convicted might be required to give security. There was no precedent for that in English law; it was a special and very extraordinary power. That power was necessary at the time the Ordinance was passed, but the question he would submit was whether it was necessary at the present time; and, if so, why single out Chinese as the only persons to be dealt with in that way?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he thought it would be very objectionable to remove the word Chinese from the section and make it apply to other nationalities. There were certain relations with other nationalities which would make it difficult to deal with, for instance, a Frenchman or a German under an Ordinance of this kind. It required very careful consideration before it was adopted in their case. It was not so with Chinese.

His EXCELLENCY—Clause 3 gives the power.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—I know; but the power is one which is exclusively given to the Governor in Council.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said the section simply enabled the magistrate to report a man to the Governor, so that he could be dealt with under clause 3, which enabled the Governor to deport him.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there were a great number of provisions applicable in 1858 which might not be applicable in 1882, but he would venture to think a stringent provision of this kind applicable to a limited class in 1858 was equally applicable to that same class in this year. It was a class strictly criminal. A man who had been once convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and again found himself within the walls of the gaol within twelve months put himself fairly within the category of the criminal class, and he thought an exceptional provision of this kind was not out of place with reference to that person.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said he thought the objection might be met. Why should they not have in section 2 the same words as in section 3, and say "any person not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty," taking out the word "Chinese" altogether. It would not make any difference, because they might deem a man to be dangerous as long as they liked, but nothing followed upon that until he was brought under the operation of section 3.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he knew of no precedent in the British dominions for such a provision as that foreigners residing in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions should not be allowed the same privileges as British subjects.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER—The power has always existed. We have deported American women.

His EXCELLENCY—Clause 3, which we are coming to, says—

The Governor in Council may, by order, prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty from residing or being within this Colony during any space of time not exceeding five years, and may by the same or any subsequent order, fix the time for the departure of such person from the Colony. Every order made under this section prohibiting any person from residing or being within this Colony shall contain a statement of the grounds upon which it is made.

In other words, the Governor in Council is given power to deport any person, Chinese or other, who may happen not to be a British subject. What we are now discussing, clause 2, is in effect not a banishment clause, it is a clause which goes on to say such and such a person may be deemed dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. It will be in your recollection that this power of deportation is exercised by the consuls, and we see here foreigners deported from the Treaty Ports, and then I have to do the best I can by paying their passage or getting them away somehow.

Hon. P. RYRIE—But the Consuls deal with their own nationals; they send them to their own colonies.

His EXCELLENCY—Unfortunately they sometimes come here. But by the law as it stands—we are only consolidating it—the Governor has this power at this moment of prohibiting any person not a British subject from residing in the Colony.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the words "Chinese person" be struck out, and that the words "not being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty" be inserted.

Carried, by four or two.

The other clauses having been considered, the Ordinance was passed.

THE OBSERVATORY.

His EXCELLENCY laid on the table some papers with reference to the determination of the latitude, by Major Palmer, which he said were of scientific interest, and he hoped before long they would learn the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the observatory, a report on which had been submitted some months ago to the Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

His EXCELLENCY—Now, gentlemen, having got through the business of the day, I have the honour to announce to you that sometime ago I applied to the secretary of State for permission to take six months' leave of absence at any time suitable to my convenience and the public business of the Colony. Lord Kimberley was good enough to give me that permission, and I propose very soon to avail myself of it and to proceed to Europe. I hope to return in September, or in October next, and I have the pleasure of informing you that the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Marsh, is now returning from his leave of absence. Until he returns my hon. friend the present Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Tonnochy, will act as Administrator. On the return of Mr. Marsh he will assume the functions of Administrator of the Colony during my absence, and Mr. Tonnochy will be appointed Acting Colonial Secretary, other arrangements being made as before. I hope, gentlemen, I will have the pleasure of seeing you all again towards the end of the year, and when I return to the Colony we will resume legislation. We have got through that which was of importance already in our short session, and we will then resume our work.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I will ask every member of the Council to join with me in a vote with reference to your Excellency's departure. I think they will agree with me that your Excellency has during your term of office in this Colony laboured steadily for its benefit, and your Excellency has been a longer time actually at your post than any of your predecessors within my recollection. I think that the secretary of state, in granting you

leave of absence, has only granted what you have earned, a short holiday and an escape from perhaps rather a severe summer. I hope the members of this Council will join with me in wishing your Excellency a pleasant run home and full enjoyment of the holiday which you have earned.—(Applause.)'

His EXCELLENCY—I am much obliged to my hon. friend and the members of the Council.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

NINGPO.

23rd February.

Since the publication of your last effusion from this port, your remiss correspondent has been awaiting the appearance of further information concerning "The Club Rumpus," the possible inauguration of a "Ningpo Pariah," and other startling items; in the absence, however, of any more information on these stirring points, I deem it may duty to your readers and selves to treat you to another nibble of Ningpo news.

Society has again resumed its accustomed calm; the Club *fracas* has more less subsided, and our noble agitators of reform and advance have quietly but victoriously withdrawn from the field of battle, preferring the "Peace with honour" to the "Peace at any price" principle, which I understand was unsuccessfully urged upon them.

Public Entertainments such as "Penny Readings," Calico Balls, Musical and Literary Soirées, though mooted from time to time, have nevertheless hitherto been conspicuous by their absence.

The Chinese New Year has been tided over by the natives without the necessity of conflagrations, great or small, by which to raze each other's houses in order to "raise the wind." Most of our spoots spent their holiday gaming, and one gentleman distinguished himself by bagging three brace of woodcock in one day, and saw lots more. Where? Oh, wouldn't you like to know.

There are at present in port the German brig *Herrman* and also the German schooner *Johann Carl*. The former, with coals from Keelung, struck the Kestrel Rock on entering and is making about a foot of water per hour; she is, however, discharging her cargo safely in the consignees' godowns, only 45 tons having had to be jettisoned outside. The latter vessel is from Taiwanfoo with sugar. There are also in port the lorchas *Dong Yuen* and *Dong Fat* from Hankow, and Nos. 70, 74, 77, 94, and 95 from Shanghai. The *Jane Woodburn* left on the 10th for Bangkok, and the *John Potts* on the 16th for Amoy, with sugar.

H.I.G.M.'s *Wolf* left us on Saturday last, having favoured us with a visit of over a week, and on Sunday H.M.S. *Sheldrake* came in from Wenchow and left again on Tuesday at noon. The Chinese gun-vessels *Yuen Kai* and *Hai Chi* are also in port.

The Weather has been very fine for the past week and frosts have again set in; we have had a horrible wet and inclement winter, so let us anticipate a fine spring.

The Pirates seem to be keeping pretty quiet just now, and the authorities would seem to have dropped them like hot coals.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

Programme of a Meeting to be held, by permission of the Stewards of the Race Club, on the Race Course, on Saturday, the 4th March, under the management of the Stewards of the Paper Hunt.

All Ponies entered to be the property of Members of the Paper Hunt Club, and to have been ridden during the past season, either with the Paper Hunt or with the Hounds, and to be ridden at this Meeting by Members of the Paper Hunt Club or by Visitors approved by the Stewards.

A HALF-MILE RACE; sweepstakes of $3 each; for all Ponies qualified as above, catch weights, over 10st. 7lbs.

A STEEPLECHASE, sweepstakes of $3 each; for all Ponies qualified as above, over the usual steeplechase Course; catch weights, over 10st. 7lbs.; winners of a previous steeplechase 10lbs. extra.

A TWO-MILE RACE, sweepstakes of $3 each; for all ponies qualified as above, catch weights, over 10st. 7lbs.

A STEEPLECHASE, sweepstakes of $3 each; over the usual steeplechase Course, for all ponies qualified as above; previous winners of a Hunt or steeplechase excluded, catch weights, over 10st. 7lbs.

A ONE MILE RACE, sweepstakes of $3 each; for all ponies qualified as above; catch weights, over 10st. 7lbs.

The first race will be started punctually at 2 o'clock p.m. Entries to be made to A. R. Burkill, Esq., Hon. Secretary, before 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 25th February.—*Mercury.*

CHINESE LAW.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 23rd January contains a long memorial from the Governor General of Shensi and Kanshu reporting the trial and conviction in a case of murder of a peculiarly atrocious description. The prisoner, a man of the name of Liu, had had a long dispute with some distant relatives of the same surname touching the right to the use of a certain burying ground. The prisoner's father had died and his coffin had been placed on the disputed ground, and as the prisoner refused to remove it, a lawsuit was brought against him in which he was defeated and ordered by the Magistrate to find another place of interment. Smarting under the wrong treatment which he imagined he had suffered at the hands of his opponents, he watched his opportunity and with the help of some confederates he attacked and killed two of them, wounding some others. One of the two who were killed was his chief antagonist and the instigator of the opposition which had been offered to his using the burying ground, but not satisfied with what they had done, he and his confederates proceeded to the dwelling-house of the deceased, which was guarded only by a woman, and brutally put to death his only son a boy of tender years with the avowed object of cutting off his posterity. As the three individuals who lost their lives were members of one family, the case came within the special law which provides an extreme penalty for crimes of that description, and the prisoner has according been condemned to suffer death by the *ling chih* process, a fate which need not excite much commiseration in view of the cold-blooded nature of his offence. But the punishment does not end here. The prisoner had a wife and also a son and daughter, both under age, and it is the way in which they are dealt with that forms the peculiar feature of the case and the one to which we wish to direct attention. Although admittedly innocent of all complication in or even knowledge of the crime, the wife is to be banished for penal servitude on the frontier, while the son is condemned to suffer mutilation and thereafter to be sent to serve as a ennuch in the Imperial Palace at Peking. The daughter, on the other hand, who was engaged to be married, is to be handed over to the family in question to be married when she comes of age.

The fate of the son will strike most people as a piece of wanton barbarity. Being strictly in accordance with the law, it will, doubtless, be carried out, though so far the sentence still awaits Imperial sanction. It will not be supposed that we are apologists for such revolting treatment, but we wish to point out that it is not mere vindictive cruelty which prompt a sentence of this kind, nor is it the desire to keep the Imperial Harems supplied with a necessary class of servants. There is at the bottom a logical train of thought which, from a Chinese point of view, originally prompted and still approves of the law in question.

If there is one thing more than another which a Chinaman desires, it is to have male offspring who may perpetuate his line and so provide for the due ministration of the family sacrifices. To fail in that not only jeopardises his own future happiness, but that of his parents and ancestors. Among the victims were a father and his only son, so that not only did the father lose his life, but at the same time his hope of posterity was cut off, and thereby both he and all his race were involved in a fate which was the worst that could befall them. The crime was one not merely against the living, but against the dead. Now, it is a well known principle of Chinese law that punishment shall be as far as possible commensurate with or the equivalent for the crime committed. A life for a life has always been the demand in cases of homicide by foreigners, and, *vice versa*, the Chinese authorities have generally been willing to tender one life for every victim lost on our side. With them the object of punishment is not to deter others, but there is supposed to be in some way a debt due or a liability incurred in the book of fate towards the family of the victim which can be paid only in kind. Until so paid, the manes of the deceased can never be appeased. The idea is even carried so far as to foster the belief that a Nemesis often hangs over a family for an unredressed wrong done by some of its members in a previous state of existence. If the equilibrium of destiny has once been upset no matter what length of time has elapsed, or what changes have taken place, it can only be righted by an atonement corresponding to the original crime and sooner or later such attonement must be made. In this particular case the punishment, in pursuance of the above principle must be such as will put the offender on a level with his victim and as the latter can have no lineal heirs to minister to his departed spirit so neither shall the former. Many other instances of the application of the principle of "equivalents" might be quoted from the criminal law; as for example a prisoner condemned to banishment or even death is sometimes pardoned altogether on the ground that he has an aged father or mother dependant on his services, but if his crime has deprived another aged patrent of the services of an only son, such a plea will no longer be effectual. And so in this case, if it had so happened that the deceased had another son left, the penalty of multilation could not have been imposed, although all other circumstances had been the same, but the son or sons would have shared the banishment of the mother on the general ground that in heinous crimes the subordinate members of a family were involved in the guilt of the head.

As to the daughter, her children can never, under any circumstances, become heirs to her father, so the principle does not apply to her case. Moreover she was betrothed and, therefore practically belonged to another family, and to deprive them of the right to claim her would be punishing the innocent. Had she not been betrothed she would have shared in the banishment of her mother. The family property is confiscated for the benefit of the family of the victims.—*Shanghai Courier.*

JAPANESE TRADE WITH KOREA.

Notwithstanding the exultation of many of the Japanese over their monopoly of trade with Korea, the half-yearly report of the Fusan Chamber of Commerce shows that this satisfaction rests upon a very insecure foundation. Fusan is the centre of Korean foreign commerce, but from the report we refer to it appears that the aggregate value both of imports and exports for the half-year ending on the 31st of last December, only amounted to 1,130,194 yen. These figures supply a good idea of the petty business of the place; but small as the trade is, it seems diminishing with startling rapidity. The imports and exports for the period covered by the report are 138,054 yen less than for the first half of last year, a result hardly anticipated by those native writers who have strongly and consistently advocated the policy of preserving a monopoly of the trade. This comparatively large decrease is principally apparent in imports, the Koreans taking foreign goods valued at 125,898 yen less than during the preceding year while the exports only decreased by 12,156 yen. These results will hardly be considered satisfactory by believers in the "balance of trade" theory, more especially as the exports from Korea exceed the imports by nearly 16,000 yen.

The compilers of the report of the Fusan Chamber confess their inability to account for a falling off which cannot be concealed, and content themselves with remarking that "the decline in trade is owing to a diminution in the imports and exports," a self evident proposition it was hardly necessary to place formally on record.

However, the document refers more in detail to the particular articles in which a decreased business has been transacted. Shirtings among imports, and rice in the list of exports, show the most notable decline; nor is this remarkable as regards cereals when the bountiful harvests in this country for some years past are brought to recollection. There seems moreover a general falling off all round; copper, lacquer-ware, silk, matches, &c., all exhibit a decline in the import list, while hides, bones, gold dust, silver, &c., make an equally unfavourable show among exports. None of these articles were, however, of great value than 100,000 yen, and therefore the report reiterates that to shirtings and rice must the bulk of the decline be directly attributed.

Altogether, the present prospects of trade between the Japanese and Koreans do not seem particularly bright. The volume of business is admittedly insufficient to support the numbers of Japanese who flocked to Korea, and unless a change takes place, which the report of the Fusan Chamber in no way indicates, the settlements must soon lose the greater portion of their inhabitants.—*Hiogo News.*

The question of rewards for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the late Transvaal Field Force is to be gone into on the arrival of Sir Evelyn Wood in England immediately, and the Government will most probably accede to General Wood's wishes in the matter, and call upon him to recommend to notice any officers who may be considered to be entitled to recognition on account of their services.—London and China Express.

Rev. J. H. Mahoe, who holds the appointment of traveling missionary under the Hawaiian Board among the natives of the Gilbert Islands, now on the Island of Kauai, gives a detailed account of his observations in that field of labor. There are over four hundred Gilbert Islanders—men women and children—on that island, employed as laborers on plantations under contract. In the warm climate of their own native Islands their food consisted of cocoanuts and the fruit of the pandanus, with fish, and the sudden change in diet was bad in its effects on their systems. But these troubles are now passed, and the general health of the Gilbert Islanders has been good the past year.

NEW JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

We are glad to observe that a new and important line of railway in Japan will soon be a *fait accompli*. For some time there was reason to fear that the projectors would adopt the plan common in outlying districts in the Western parts of America, and contruct a railway of cheap and inferior material, trusting to subsequent profits to improve it in time. This course, which was advocated by several native journals, is said to have been followed in Yezo, where a line of railway has recently been constructed between Sapporo and Otarunai. The railways now in working in Japan are two; one between Yokohama and Tokio, and one between Hiogo and Obsu on Lake Biwa, passing through Osaka and Kioto. The total length of both is about eighty miles. These lines were constructed under the superintendence of competent English engineers, and of the best English materials. They would, we believe, be considered first-class lines even in this country. The *matériel* had to be conveyed from this country, foreign engineers and workmen with high salaries had to be employed, and the cost was, therefore, comparatively great. Fortunately the Japanese have had the courage to construct their new line in the same sound and thorough fashion, and we were glad to be able to announce in our last issue that an English firm, Messrs. Malcolm, Brunker, and Co., had been commissioned to procure the plant in this country for the first portion.

The new line is in many respects different from its predecessors. The latter were constructed wholly by the Government; the former is due to private enterprise, assisted by Government gaarantees. The old lines are comparatively short, while the new one will be several hundred miles in length. The privileges granted by the Government are very extensive and valuable; but Japan is not a country with capital, and the people are unaccustomed to move in enterprises without some assistance from the authorities. The decree authorising the formation of the company, under the title of the Nippon Railway Company, grants permission to the association to construct a line of railway from Tokio to Mayebashi, *via* Takasaki, and thence through shirakawa, Senday, and Morioka to Awomori, at the northern extremity of the main island, nearly opposite Hakodate. A glance at the map of Northern Japan will show that this route will act as a means of communication for the north-east of the country, between the central range of mountains and the sea. Mayebashi gives its name to a particular kind of silk, and is the centre of the principal silk district in the country. The first part of the line will run, therefore, across the great fertile plain which surrounds the capital, and will tap a most important district. The remainder of the line will pass through populous provinces, large towns and ports, until it reaches almost to Yezo. It will be the great trunk line of North Japan, and in course of time will doubtless be connected with the large towns of the west coast. It is provided by the Charter that all lands, houses, &c., along the proposed route belonging to the Government, shall be let rent free, or sold at a reasonable price. Those belonging to private individuals shall be purchased by the Government as for public use, and then resold to the company. These lands are all exempted from ordinary taxation. Eight per cent per annum on the subscribed capital is guaranteed by Government until the whole has been completed; and it is further guaranteed that in case the profits in the work in of any section do not reach this amount, the Government will make up the deficit for ten or fifteen years according to the position of the section. The work is to be under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Works, and must be commenced within six months of the date of the decree (November 5th, 1881). Provision is then made for the effective control of the whole by the authorities; exceptional privileges are retained for officials travelling on Government business, for the conveyance of cereals in times of scarcity, for carrying prisoners, the mails, war material; &c. Finally, the company's charter is granted for ninety-nine years; the Government having the option of purchasing the whole at the end of fifty years.

It would not be difficult to point out flaws in this document. The privileges of the company—freedom from taxation, lands and tenements free, the 8 per cent guarantee on each section—seem in some respects excessive. Notwithstanding this, it is a matter for sincere congratulation that a work which we cannot doubt will have an important and beneficial influence on the future of Japan should be commenced. We have returned so frequently in these columns to the condition of the ordinary means of communication in Japan that we need say no more on the subject at present. The new railway will certainly not dispense with the necessity for improving these. The produce of a district must be collected along the route of a railway, and for this good roads are necessary; and thus the new undertaking may work improvement in more ways than one.—*L. & C. Express.*

RAILWAYS IN COCHIN CHINA.

Notwithstanding the troubles in the north of Africa with which the French are beset, they still appear to keep in mind the advantages of making headway in the Far East. Ever since the indignity to the flag our neighbours have looked on Saigon as a basis for energetic action, and are evidently determined to carry out the original project of making their influence felt directly all through Annam. The course they are pursuing is calculated to accomplish this by means far more satisfactory than a warlike expedition. The latter plan will make enemies and cause no end of expenditure in men and money, possibly involving France with China. The plan they are now adopting, however, will bring them into friendly intercourse with the natives, and while tending to open up the country and give outlets for local manufactures and produce must spread the French influence in all directions. Increase of trade means, of course, increased wealth, and whoever conduces to this must naturally make a good impression. The Governor of the colony, from what he is doing, is undoubtedly possessed of the right capacities to make a colony prosperous, and the railway works which are authorised show that the Government are prepared to grant every reasonable aid to those who are desirous of opening up new enterprises. We had occasion not long ago to write regarding the false position which was taken up by some public men in Saigon when they decried British successes, and the advice we then gave to work energetically themselves instead of grumbling seems to be adopted. Energy is the cause of success, and if the Government of Saigon would only admit foreign capital as well as French their desire to raise their colony to a high position in the Far East would soon be realised. They are going on in the right way, and we are sure if they continue in the magnanimous course now pursued every success will attend them. They have commenced at the right end, and no doubt will continue in a course which can work nought but good.—*L. & C. Express.*

GOLD IN CEYLON.

In the midst of the many important questions which have arisen in Ceylon between the Government and the public touching the institution carrying out of public works, and the proposed taxation of the planters, there is still that same energy for enterprise which has made Ceylon so prosperous. The search for new products is continued with unabated vigour, and naturally that for gold takes up a prominent position. According to the latest accounts, very good samples of quartz have been obtained from some of the districts, and hopes of ultimate success are being considerable raised. Nothing of the present has occurred which tends to show that there is gold in Ceylon in quantities at all approaching the auriferous deposits of Australia and California. The utmost that is anticipated is, as a correspondent puts it in a letter we published recently, that the outlook for gold is becoming more tangible, and that in the districts prospected it will be found in paying quantity. It is, of course, possible that really valuable reefs may be struck, but we cannot too strongly urge, as we have done before, the necessity for great caution in entering on gold mining operations. It is hardly likely that the public of Ceylon will be carried away because gold is found in paying quantities, for they are too shrewd business men; at the same time, however, there is always a danger that hopes will be raised too high. When that is so, if failure results, or if the quantity found only just pays working expenses, the corresponding depression is most disastrous. At present we trust there is nothing to indicate anything like a desire to rush the affair, and some time must elapse before the experiments and prospecting will be complete enough to form a basis for operations or for abandoning the idea of profitably working the mines. These experiments must be continued without abatement, and we might again urge the advisability of the Government stepping in to assist in arriving at a really true and accurate estimate of the extent of these gold deposits. The subject is one of more than ordinary importance, and, although everything must be done systematically, yet great good would be done by some extensive experiments, especially with the assistance of the Government.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE OUTRAGES UPON JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A Russian gentleman, named Myer Baukanovitch, who has just arrived from Smilla, in the province of Goborno, in southern Russia, and who was an eye-witness of the scenes described, has supplied the following narrative to the Press Association:—"For years the Jews in the town of Smilla, of whom there were about 2,000 families, have lived in a state of terror from the insults and indignities which they have had to suffer at the hands of the Christians, and from a system of robbery and persecution which has never been checked by the authorities. So precarious has been their personal safety that many of those who could afford it have had to remove their wives and families out of the town to the remote districts and residences of friends. The outbursts of terrorism occurred chiefly at the monthly fairs, when large numbers of farmers and peasants assembled in the town, and the immediate cause of the fierce persecutions of the last few months arose from an incident at one of these fairs. A Jewish dealer had bought a cow for twenty-five roubles, and a farmer who had been bargaining for the same animal heard of the transaction, and came up to the Jew, asking how he dared to buy it. Many of the farmers about were inflamed with drink, and they gathered round and threatened him. The Jew admitted he had bought the cow, but offered to let the farmer have it. The farmer and his companions then attacked and brutally beat him, and the disturbance arousing the attention of the people in the neighbourhood, a mob assembled, and the townspeople incited the farmers to attack other Jews. The drinking-houses were thrown open, and drink was freely given to the fanatical populace. Large numbers of the townspeople went round with the mob, and pointed out the quarters where the Jews lived. The public drinking-houses kept by them were first broken into, and the casks rolled into the streets. Some of them were smashed, and the people drank the raw spirit out of the streets. These acts were followed by the breaking open of the warehouses and places of business kept by Jews, which were wrecked, goods of all kinds being thrown into the streets and trampled upon in the mad orgie which ensued. Drawers and cupboards were broken into and ransacked, and in one warehouse alone, kept by a man named Berkowich spirits to the value of 50,000 roubles were spilled, carried off, or consumed by the mob. Many of the populace of the town joined the mob in their attack, while others, including even the police, incited them to continue their violence. They broke into many houses and plundered them in sight of the authorities, grossly illtreating the inmates in every instance. One house was that of an old man named Abraham Miller, who was much beloved and respected by the Jews. He was over seventy years of age, and lived with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, and two grand children. When the marauders attacked the house all the family took refuge at the top of the premises and tried to hide themselves. They were discovered and fiercely attacked. The old man and his son, driven to bay, killed two of their assailants, but they were soon overpowered, and dragged down the stairs and cruelly maltreated. The women were outraged, and every member of the family, including the children, was afterwards brutally murdered. I speak from my own personal knowledge of these facts, and, from what I saw and know, I solemnly declare there were not less than fifty or sixty women and young girls outraged by the mob. One girl, whom I knew, ultimately died from the effects of this revolting treatment. Other and unspeakable horrors of a like nature came under my observation; and a woman who was *enceinte* died from the effects of these diabolical outrages. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the number of Jews who were killed; but the whole of the 2,000 families were attacked, and numbers were killed, especially in those cases where there was any attempt made at defence. The houses in nearly all cases were pillaged, the only class of Jews who escaped the fury of the mob being the butchers, who lived all in one street, and who assembled and armed themselves. These were not seriously attacked, and when there appeared to be a probability of an organised battle between the mob and the butchers, a few of the soldiery made their appearance and prevented the attack by diverting the attention of the rioters. The reign of terror in Smilla lasted on one occasion for thirty hours, there being no attempt on the part of the police or the military to quell the disorder. A number of the Jews escaped to Kiev, a large town some little distance off; but hundreds of them remain in a state of destitution and despair."—*London and China Express.*

Wife (who has been "sitting up"): "Well this is a pretty time to come home! Four o'clock!" Husband (who has taken nothing but one glass of a curious compound spoken of by himself as "Whiskanwarra"): "Wha'mean, madam, by 'forl'lock?' Unfort'nly for you, madam, it sho 'appens, curiouslenuff, I pash'd Trinity, madam, and heard it strike one (hic) sheveral times, madam!" Retires to bed in triumph and his boots.

THE PROPOSED NEW PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The *Standard* believes that the following are the principal changes in the Rules of the House of Commons which have been under the consideration of the Cabinet. The proposals have not yet been finally settled, and probably some modifications will be made before Parliament meets. It is proposed to limit the number of occasions on which the principle of a Bill may be discussed. At present a debate may be raised on the principle of a Bill on the introduction and first reading—usually, but not necessarily, taken together—the second reading, the motion to go into Committee, the report, the third reading, and on the question that the Bill do pass. In future the discussion of the principle of a Bill will be confined to the introduction (when, if leave be given, the Bill is to be read a first time, as a matter of course), to the second reading, and the third reading. With regard to the power of closing debate it is proposed that the Speaker (or in Committee of the whole House, the Chairman) may, on his own motion or on the demand of a certain number of members, put the proposition that the question then before the House "be now put." On this question no debate is to be allowed, and it is at once to be decided by a division. A simple majority, except in certain stated cases, will be sufficient to carry the motion that the question be now put. The excepted cases will probably include the second reading of a Bill, and Votes supply for an unusual character, such as votes of credit or votes for extraordinary naval and military expenditure, and in these cases a majoity of two to one will be required for closing a debate. Certain classes of Bills are to be referred to large select Committees, partly nominated by the House and partly by the Committee of selection; and with regard to these Bills the stage of Committee in the whole House will be dispensed with. The Bills to which this rule will apply will be mainly Bills on the principle of which no great difference of opinion exists, or which involve questions of administration rather than policy. The House itself will have the opportunity of discussing the details of such Bills, and of making amendments on the report. It is proposed to facilitate proceedings in Committee by providing that in Committee of the whole House no member shall have power to move more than once, during the debate on the same question, either that the Chairman do report progress, or that the Chairman do leave the chair, nor to speak more than once to each separate motion; and that no member who has made one of these motions have power to make another on the same question. A resolution to this effect was placed on the paper by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1879, and the Conservative leaders are, therefore, committed to this proposal. No member is to have the power of moving the adjournment of the House before the orders of the day or the motions on the paper, as the case may be, have been reached; but a provision will be made for enabling matters of extreme urgency to be brought before the House without notice and without delay. It will be proposed that when supply is put down as the first order of the day for Monday, the House shall forthwith resolve itself into Committee, without allowing debate or amendment on the question that the speaker leave the chair. It will also be provided that after a certain date (probably the 1st of July), when supply is put down on any day, the same rule shall apply. Provision will be made for giving the Government more complete control of the business on Government nights. At present orders of the day must be put first; and if the Government desire to bring on a motion for leave to bring a Bill, or any other motion, they must first move the postponement of the orders of the day. This often leads to discussion and waste of time. In future the Government will have absolute power of arranging the business on their own days.

Some changes will also be proposed with regard to private members Bill. Under the present system, immediately after the opening of the session, every Wednesday up to the end of July is practically appropriated. In future no member will be allowed to fix the second reading of a Bill for any day a month beyond its introduction; and, probably, after a certain period of the session. Committees on Bills which have been read a second time by a certain proportionate majority will obtain precedence over second readings. A proposal will be made for the modification of the half-past twelve rule—the rule which prevents offical business being taken after half-past twelve. It is not to be applied to the introduction of Bills, or to the appointment and nomination of select Committees. In future, a notice of opposition, to be effective as a block, will require to be given by a certain number of members—say ten—and the rule also will be made inapplicable to the report and third reading of Bills.

A CORNISH ENOCH ARDEN CASE.

An episode in domestic life, having a resemblance in some of its more romantic and painful details to Tennyson's story of "Enoch Arden," is at present engaging the attention of the inhabitants of Helston. A woman named Lavinia Allen was married about twenty years ago to a man named George Lory. After a time some unpleasantness arose, in consequence of which Mr. Lory left home and went to New Zealand, leaving behind his wife and children, the issue of the marriage. In March, 1880, advertisements were inserted in the Australian, New Zealand, and American papers with a view of obtaining some information as to his whereabouts, as an order had been made by the Court of Chancery for the division of certain freehold property among members of the Lory family, Mr. George Lory being one of the members entitled to a share. These advertisements resulted in establishing the fact that Mr. Lory was not dead, but alive, near the town of Launceston, Tasmania. In the meantime, however, Mrs. Lory had formed an attachment with a man named James Colenso Arthur. About five months ago the pair left Helston, and, after an absence of two or three weeks, returned to the town and announced that they were married. Arthur went to live with Mrs. Lory or Mrs. Arthur, whichever name she may prefer to be known by, at the New Inn; and, presumably with a view of strengthening his position in the house, an effort was forthwith made to transfer the license to him. The case was adjourned more than once; but eventually Mr. and Mrs. Arthur attended the court and produced their marriage certificate, upon which the license was granted to Arthur. On New Year's Day a child was born to the landlord and landlady at the New Inn; and, singular to relate, on the same morning as the child was born letters were received by a Mr. Dale from Mr. Lory and his solicitors, Messrs. Douglas and Collins, Tasmania. In the letter written by Mr. Lory he mentions that he has instructed his solicitors to attend to his interests in the Chancery matter, and intimates that he will send to Mr. Dale a power of attorney to act for him. At the same time he asks to be informed whether his wife Lavinia and the children are living, as he has not heard from home for years, adding that he has written to his wife and other relatives several times, but had not received any answer. He concluded by stating his intention to come to England this year. Thus matters have become very complicated, and the difficulty that has arisen has been increased by certain monetary considerations.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on saturday, the 25th February, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Meath*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on sunday, the 19th February, and is due here on or about the 3rd instant.

The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, *viâ* Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.

The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 3rd instant.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Menmuir* left Cooktown on the 15th February, and is due here on or about the 3rd instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the forenoon of the 25th February, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

The steamer *Glamis Castle* left singapore on the 26th February, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamship *Gleneagles* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

DAPHNE,

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [133

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE REPORT of the HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882,

IN PAMPLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

is now in the press and will be ready in a day or two,

PRICE: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

As only a limited number will be printed orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBRITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST,
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, Four p.m.

Banks are rather firmer to-day although no cash sales have come under our observation. Some time business has been booked for the end of the month at 113, and also at a slightly advanced rate for March 31st. Canton Insurances are still inclined to be unsteady, sellers offering to deal at 87½ per share without finding customers, and we think that a firm offer of 85 would be accepted in certain quarters. Hongkong Fires are in demand at 900 per share, ex div.; but holders decline to sell on these terms. A few small lots of China Fires have changed hands at 282, and at a similar rate there still exists a demand for the stock in limited quantities. At 55 per cent. premium, Docks have again been rather extensively dealt in for cash, and a large number of time transactions at 56 for the end of the present month, and 57 for the end of April, have been negotiated. Both Sugars and Steamboats remain at annexed nominal quotations, neither stock having been inquired after since we last wrote; but Hotels are in increased request at 102½, holders refusing to sell at that rate. No other business has been reported.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—111 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,600 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$1,600 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$87½ per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$275 per share, sales.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$900 per share, ex. div. buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$282 per share, ex div. sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—55 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$24 premium, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$102½ per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$170 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Ice Company—$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$52½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.........3/8¾
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight.............3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
On Paris.—
Bank Bills, on demand..................4.68.
Credits, at 4 months' sight ....4.80.
On Bombay.—Bank, T.T....................220
On Calcutta.—Bank, T.T. 220
On Shanghai.—
Bank, sight 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa ....per picul, $660
(Allowance, Taels 72.)
Old Malwa ....per picul, $705
(Allowance, Taels 64.)
Patna (without choice) ...per chest, $597½
Patna (first choice) ......per chest, $605
Patna (second choice) ...per chest, $592½
Patna (bottom) ....per chest, $607½
Benares (without choice) per chest, $595
Benares (bottom) ....per chest, $602½
Persian.............................per picul, $500

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).
This Day.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.172
Barometer—1 P.M. 30.204
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.150
Thermometer—9 A.M. 61
Thermometer—1 P.M. 66
Thermometer—4 P.M. 66
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 60
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 64
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 64
Thermometer—Maximum 66
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 60

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong: On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy: On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai: On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki: On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.30	30.29	30.28	30.28	30.38	30.29	—	—
Therm'ter attached	66.0	62.0	60.0	58.0	44.0	42.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	E	NE	NE	E	E	—	—
Force	3	6	2	1	4	3	—	—
Dry Thermometer	65.0	60.0	60.0	58.0	43.0	42.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	59.0	56.0	59.0	53.0	39.5	40.0	—	—
Weather	bc	bcq	bc	bc	bc	o	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 2, Amoy, British steamer, 814, Hermann, Canton 1st March, General.—Siemssen & Co.
March 2, Daphne, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,396, G. Donnik, Singapore 21st February, General.—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Ceylon, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
Amoy, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Canopus, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Orient, German bark, for Whampoa.
Ping-on, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Olympia, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

March 1, Hesperia, German str., for Shanghai.
March 1, Activ, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
March 1, China, German steamer, for Swatow.
March 1, Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
March 2, Ningpo, British steamer, for Canton.
March 2, Olympia, German steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Daphne*, str., from Singapore.—Messrs. A. Crompton, E. Schorfield, Abisto, Koriner, and Wait, and 32 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Activ*, str., for Hoihow.—30 Chinese.
Per *Hesperia*, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans.
Per *China*, str., for Swatow.—60 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Austro-Hungarian steamship *Daphne* reports left Singapore on the 21st February, and had strong N.E. monsoon.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
12, Diomed, British steamer, from London, &c.
12, Wakanoura Maru, Japan. str., from Kobe.
12, Kumanoto Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
12, Oceanic, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12, Swatura, American sloop, from Kobe.
13, Niigata Maru, Jap. str., from Hongkong.
13, Escambia, British steamer, from Shanghai.
13, Anna, German bark, from Takao.
13, Occident, German bark, from Takao.
16, Nagoya Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
16, Taiyu Maru, Japanese str., from Yokkaichi.
16, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
17, Rachel, British bark, from Takao.
18, Belgic, British steamer, from Hongkong.

February— DEPARTURES.
11, Malacca, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Taiyu Maru, Japanese str., for Yokkaichi.
11, Harter, British steamer, for Kobe.
12, Sairio Maru, Japanese str., for Yokkaichi.
13, Kiinokuni Maru, Japan. str., for Kobe.
13, Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kobe.
14, Oceanic, British str., for San Francisco.
14, Kokonaye Maru, Japan. str., for Hakodate.
14, Suminoye Maru, Japanese str., for Nemuro.
14, Kworio Maru, Japanese str., for Yokkaichi.
15, Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kobe.
15, Takasago Maru, Japan. str., for Shanghai.
17, Sairio Maru, Japanese str., for Yokkaichi.
18, Tanais, French steamer, for Hongkong.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
9, Celestial, British steamer, from Cheribon.
9, Cheong H. Kian, British str., from Penang.
9, Rona, Italian steamer, from Genoa.
9, Hermann, German bark, from Bangkok.
9, Channel Queen, Brit. bark, from Bangkok.
9, Laertes. British steamer, from Hongkong.
9, Catterthun, British steamer, from H'kong.
9, Alerta, American cor., from Bangkok.
10, Somerset, British steamer, from Cheribon.
10, B. W. Soon, British str., from Pontianak.
10, Louisa III., British steamer, from Malacca.
10, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
10, Bromo, Dutch steamer, from Batavia.
10, Meinam, French steamer, from Saigon.
10, Normanby, British str., from Bangkok.
10, Kassa, British bark, from Bangkok.
10, Hong Ann, British steamer, from Batavia.
10, Camelia, British steamer, from Sourabaya.
10, Geelong, British steamer, from Bombay.
11, Glenfruin, British steamer, from London.
11, Carisbrooke, British str., from Hongkong.
11, Septima, German str., from Sourabaya.

February— DEPARTURES.
9, Ferntower, British steamer, for Samarang.
9, Catherina B., Italian bark, for Burmah.
10, Benmore, British steamer, for Malacca.
10, Louisa III., British steamer, for Malacca.
10, Bivouac, British steamer, for Samarang.
10, Coniston, British steamer, for Calcutta.
10, Southern Queen, Brit. bark, for Moulmein.
10, Bromo, Dutch steamer, for Acheen.
11, B. W. Soon, British steamer, for Billiton.
11, Ruby, British steamer, for Billiton.
11, Banda, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.
11, V. P. Prins, Dutch steamer, for Sourabaya.
11, Ophir, Dutch steamer, for Deli.
11, Rona, Italian steamer, for Batavia.
11, Thames, British steamer, for Batavia.
11, Glenfruin, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Camelia, British steamer, for Chittagong.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

Mendoza	Manila	Nov.	25
Rosetta	Shanghai	Nov.	30
Joachim Christian	Hongkong	Dec.	8
Glenorchy (s.)	China Ports	Dec.	15
H. Upmann	Hongkong	Dec.	19
Barcelona (s.)	Manila	Dec.	20
Patroclus (s.)	China Ports	Dec.	22
Fleurs Castle (s.)	Hongkong	Dec.	28
Fitzroy	Shanghai	Dec.	29
H. Upman	Hongkgng	Jan.	4
Prinz Wilhelm (s.)	Nagasaki	Jan.	6
Vorwaerts (s.)	Hongkong	Jan.	7
Breconshire (s.)	Shanghai	Jan.	8
Espana (s.)	Manila	Jan.	11
Anchises (s.)	Shanghai	Jan.	12
Cyclops (s.)	Shanghai	Jan.	16
Lennox Castle (s.)	Manila	Jan.	17
Gordon Castle (s.)	Shanghai	Jan.	19

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Melbourne	Cardiff	Aug.	9
Morington	Penarth	Aug.	24
Tebe	Trieste	Sept.	17
Endymion	London	Sept.	19
Importer	Cardiff	Sept.	27
Livingston	Hamburg	Nov.	2
Henry	Cardiff	Nov.	3
Christine	Cardiff	Nov.	4
Rock Terrace	Newport	Nov.	5
Christal	Cardiff	Nov.	7
Trait d'Union	St. Malo	Nov.	7
Hydra	Elbe	Nov.	10
Brambletye	Cardiff	Nov.	10
Baikal	Antwerp	Nov.	12
Corea	London	Dec.	14
Still Water	New York	Dec.	5
Paul	Hamburg	Dec.	16
Fooksang (s.)	Cardiff	Dec.	20
Chi-yuen (s.)	Greenock	Dec.	23
Priam (s.)	Greenock	Dec.	24
Truth	Sunderland	Jan.	4
Fleming (s.)	Hull	Jan.	6
Glamis Castle (s.)	London	Jan.	9
Glamorshire (s.)	Cardiff	Jan.	14
Carl Ritter	Hamburg	Jan.	15
Gleneagles (s.)	Cardiff	Jan.	17

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Jan. 31, Ashington, British steamer, 809, Allason, Bangkok 5th January, and Saigon 25th, General.—Siemssen & Co.
Feb. 27, Belgic, British steamer, H. Davison San Francisco 26th January, and Yokohama 21st February, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
March 1, Bellerophon, British steamer, 1,396, Freeman, Shanghai 26th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Feb. 15, Bellona, German steamer, 789, L. Fickmeier, Bangkok 2nd February, Rice.—Kung Onn.
March 1, Canopus, British steamer, 1,818, R. H. Joy, London 7th January, Malta 17th, Suez 22nd, Aden 31st, Bombay 16th Feb., and Singapore 19th, General.—Russell & Co.
Nov. 29, Cebu, American steamer, 373, Parker.—Captain.
Feb. 24, Ceylon, British steamer, Commander R. D. Lunham, Manila 20th February.
Sept. 28, Conquest, British steamer, 316, Hamlin.—Shun Hang Hong.
Feb. 22, Crusader, British steamer, 642, Rowin, Saigon 16th February, Rice.—Tung Yuen & Co.
Jan. 31, Danube, British steamer, 561, Clanchy, Bangkok 22nd January, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Feb. 27, Erlkonig, German steamer, 456, A. Nauselr, Singapore 16th February, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Feb. 19, Geelong, British steamer, 1,139, W. J. Webber, Bombay 28th January, and Singapore 11th Feb., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb. 18, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Manila 15th February, General.—Russell & Co.
Feb. 15, Freya, German steamer, 52, Homéyer, Yap 4th February, Ballast.—Blackhead & Co.
Oct. 29, Hongkong, British steamer, 67, Kennett.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
Feb. 4, Hongkong, British steamer, 958, J. B. Fryer, Plymouth 14th December, viâ Singapore, Coal and General.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 29, Hungaria, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,460, G. Sturli, Trieste 1st December, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore 21st Jan., General.—Melchers & Co.
Dec. 19, Joloano, Spanish steamer, 654, Marquez.—R. Mourente.
March 1, Kwangtung, British steamer, 674, M. Young, Foochow 25th Feb., Amoy 26th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
July 7, Li Tai, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton Tack.—Captain.
Jan. 14, Namoa, British steamer, 862, Westoby.—D. Lapraik & Co.
Feb. 26, Niigata Maru, Japanese str., 1,046, J. Wynn, Yokohama 18th February, and Kobe 21st, General.—Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.
Feb. 17, Ping-on, British steamer, 575, A. A. McCaslin, Pakhoi 14th February, and Hoihow 15th, General.—Russell & Co.
Feb. 25, Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 872, C. Hofmann, Bangkok 15th February, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Feb. 27, Rajanattianuhar, British steamer, 750, Hunter, Bangkok 11th February, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Nov. 24, Sea Gull, American steamer, 48, Hayden.—China Traders' Insurance Co.
July 7, Shun Tip, Annamite steamer, 93, Yuen Man Fu.—Captain.
Feb. 24, Vorwaerts, German steamer, 612, H. Evers, Touron 16th February, Haiphong, and Hoihow, General.—Wieler & Co.
March 1, Welle, German steamer, 393, Mossmann, Keelung 26th Feb., Coal.—Meyer & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Feb. 2, Adam M. Simpson, American ship, 1,467, A. College, Yokohama 24th January, Ballast.—Master.
Jan. 14, Adolph, German bark, 868, Mahr.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Jan. 9, Alden Besse, Amarican bark, 842, Noyes.—Rozario & Co.
Jan. 21, Andromeda, German ship, 1,879, Schapper.—Order.
Feb. 19, Anna Wichhorst, German 3-m. sch., 384, C. Brandt, Chefoo 10th Feb., General.—Wieler & Co.
Feb. 1, Bodild, German bark, 564, J. E. Hacke, Hamburg 26th September, General.—Siemssen & Co.
Feb. 10, Brazos, American ship, 917, J. Williams, Cardiff 13th September, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.
Nov. 21, Blue Jacket, Amer. ship, 1,396, Percival.—Russell & Co.
Feb. 11, Cashmere, American bark, 936, J. C. Callamore, Singapore 5th January, Timber.—Tan Tye & Co.
Feb. 22, Chattanooga, American bark, 527, Howes, Newcastle 21st December, Coal.—D. Lapraik & Co.
Feb. 23, Crescent, American bark, 613, W. B. Ruland, Newcastle 31st December, Coal.—Russell & Co.
Dec. 27, C. Redman, Amer. bark, 598, Elliott.—Master
Jan. 1, Coloma, Amer. bark, 853, C. M. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.
Jan. 12, Delphin, German schooner, 288, Lilienthal.—Melchers & Co.
Jan. 26, Edwin Reed, American bark, 1,178, J. B. Gilmore, Cardiff 21st August, Coal.—Order.
Jan. 31, Elise, German bark, 513, Bruhn, Whampoa 30th January.—Order.
Feb. 19, Endymion, British bark, 759, T. Richardson, London 25th September, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Feb. 26, Esperance, French bark, 272, Norman, Quinhon 14th February, Salt.—Carlowitz & Co.
Feb. 26, Ferdinand, German bark, 416, Westergaard, Touron 17th February, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
Jan. 28, Fritz, German ship, 1,420, F. F. Lankevic, Cardiff 9th August, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
Feb. 23, Grace Deering, American bark, 734, C. Salvage, Newcastle 24th December, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Jan. 16, H. W. Dudley, Amercan bark, 1,128, W. Dudley.—Order.
Jan. 29, Importer, American ship, 1,260, Allyne, Cardiff 2nd October, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.
Feb. 26, J. A. Barlona, American bark, 676, J. H. Kent, Newcastle 29th December, Coal. D. Lapraik & Co.
Feb. 11, Lucia, British bark, 640, Crawley, Liverpool 21st October, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Feb. 7, Margarethe, German ship, 1,228, C. Poppe, Cardiff 4th September, Coal.—Order.
Jan. 9, Marie, German ship, 1,218, Schildt.—Order.
Feb. 23, Marie, German bark, 428, C. A. Hundewaldt, Quinhon 12th February, Salt.—Wieler & Co.
Jan. 26, Mary Whitridge, American ship, 850, Geo. Freman, New York 17th August, Petroleum.—Order.
Nov. 25, Nicolas Thayer, Amer. bark, 585, Craley.—Russell & Co.
Feb. 2, Nellie M. Slade, American barkentine, 561, D. Gould, Newcastle 7th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
Feb. 7, Norseman, Siamese ship, 711, Murray, Bangkok 30th October, General.—Chinese.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
(Continued).

Jan. 14, Oneida, American ship, 1,120, Carver.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Feb. 20, Orient, German bark, 461, W. G. Roder, Quinhon 6th February, Salt.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Dec. 8, Panay, American ship, 1,190.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Feb. 23, Pauline, German bark, 1,098, H. Chulken, Cardiff 2nd October, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
Jan. 14, Pearl, American bark, 576, R. Howes.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 4, Raven, German ship, 343, Veal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Dec. 2, Ringleader, Amer. ship, 1,183, Bray.—Order.
Feb. 2, R. T. Clayton, American bark, 240, Thomas Davies, Laguimanoc 23rd Dec., and Santa Cruz 24th January, Lumber.—Cosmopolitan Dock Co.
Feb. 19, Sea Ripple, British schooner, 187, W. Sly, Freemantle 7th January, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
Nov. 14, Spartan, American schooner, 81, Vincent.—W. H. Ray.
Nov. 17, Spirit of the Age, British bark, 347, Williams.—Vogel & Co.
Jan. 26, Sumatra, American ship, 1,072, C. Lock, Port Townsend 1st December, Timber.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
Oct. 8, Syren, American ship, 875, Brown.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 25, Tecumseh, American ship, 1,309, E. Lincoln, Cardiff 27th July, Coal.—Borneo Co., Limited.
Feb. 6, Three Brothers, British bark, 366, T. Kahlke, Swatow 5th February, Ballast.—Chinese.
Jan. 31, Valparaiso, German bark, 486, F. Meyer, Hamburg 17th July, General.—Melchers & Co.
Wakefield, American bark, 887, Crowell.—Captain.
Feb. 18, W. H. Besse, British bark, 1,027, B. C. Baker, Melbourne 7th January, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 9, W. J. Rotch, American ship, 1,703, Bray.—Russell & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Ichang, British steamer, 700, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Spark, British steamer, British, 140, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao steam-boat Co.
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

AMOY.

In Port on 26th February, 1882.

Assens, Danish bark, 255 (Vandel)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Blankenese, German schooner, 258 (Spiesen)—Pasedag & Co.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Eden, British bark, 312 (Nairn)—Captain.
Hammonia, German bark, 408 (Weller)—Pasedag & Co.
Hieronymus, German bark, 231 (Ipland)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
John Potts, British bark, 373 (Brown)—Boyd & Co.
Louise, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Pallas, German bark, 493 (M. Luders)—Pasedag & Co.
Presto, British bark, 384 (Laidman)—Boyd & Co.
Siberien, German bark, 360 (A. Schultz)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 25th February, 1882.

Almatia, American schooner, 387 (Lapham)—Chinese.
Amoy, German schooner, 314 (Schade)—Chinese.
Chin-see, British bark, 780 (Mahr)—Chinese.
Empress, British bark, 390 (Lass)—Chinese.
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rute)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.
Smiling Morn, British schooner, 244 (Williams)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 15th February, 1882.

Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Nils Moller.
Batavia, British bark, 774 (Jenkins)—Nils Moller.
Black Diamond, German bark, 583 (Boyd)—F. A. Burchardi.
Brenda, British bark, 291 (Swansen)—Mackenzie & Co.
Charley, British bark, 359 (Ray)—Nils Moller.
Ching-tah, British bark, 456 (Schultz)—J. W. Muller & Co.
F. V. Litchfield, American bark, 1082 (Spalding)—Russell & Co.
Hedvig, British bark, 375 (Hendro)—Nils Moller.
J. Nicholson, British ship, 685 (Campbell)—Melchers & Co.
John Trahey, British bark, 1,147 (Ryan)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Lee-yih, British bark, 219 (Hankinson)—Morris & Co.
M. Nattenbohm, American ship, 1,168 (Nairn)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Perle, German bark, 405 (Klyhn)—Carlowitz & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 18th February, 1882

Adele, Russian schooner, 42 (Gouldes)—F. Retz.
Alexander, American schooner, 72 (Carlson)—Captain.
Alice, French bark, 450 (Soule)—A. Reimers & Co.
Anna, Ger. bark, 350 (Davidson)—H. Grauert.
A. Cashman, American schooner, 51 (Tibbey)—Captain.
Diana, American schooner, 64 (Peterson)—Captain.
Freedon, American bark, 932 (Lones)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Helena, American schooner, 69 (Ewalt)—Captain.
Jane Sprott, British bark, 669 (Hughes)—A. Reimers & Co.
Jonathan Bourne, American bark, 1440 (Doane)—C. & J. Trading Co.
North Star, Russian schooner, 38 (Ridderbjelke)—Captain.
Occident, German bark, 248 (Reuter)—H. MacArthur.
Ohude, American schooner, 72 (Wilson)—Captain.
Otome, American schooner, 52 (Snow)—Captain.
Otsego, American schooner, 36 (Pearce)—Captain.
Otter, American schooner, 70 (Littlejohn)—Captain.
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Soon Ho.
Sulitelma, British bark, 964 (P. Graham)—M. M. Co.

Markets.

Reported by Chinese Firms and corrected to Date.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.50 to 82.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 20.5
English Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs. per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6lbs., per piece	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs., per piece	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO per piece	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in 8lbs. QL per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. XX per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.63
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.67
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.67
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.23
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.23
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.34
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.15
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.33
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65
WOOLLEN GOODS.	
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.90 to 3.97
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.20 to 4.25
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.83
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 14.80
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.71 to 0.73
METALS.	
Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.40 to 2.50
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 31.0
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.35 to 5.40
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.30 to 5.35
Head, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.30 to 5.35
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$37.90 to 38.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$38.00 to 38.10
Steel, English, per tub	$3.85 to 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.35 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelder, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.20 to 40.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40
PRODUCE.	
Almonds, per picul	$17.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1840
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Champhor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White per picul	$11.50 to 12.40
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.40
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$99.00 to 101.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,350
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.64
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.00
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00
Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.70 to 19.40
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$35.00 to 38.00
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$18.00 to 19.40
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 134
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 26.40
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.40
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.40
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shuntung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.10 to 17.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon, per picul	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Saim, per picul	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan, per picul	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, per picul	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls.4.4.5 to 4.5.4
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls.3.1.5 to 3.2.4
Dried Lily Flowers, per picul	$7.85 to 8.14
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces, per picul	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces, per picul	$200 to 219
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.14
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.34
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.60
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, per picul	$200 to 284
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, per picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls.17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls.29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$18.00 to 40.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls.5.0.0 to 5.0.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.72 to 1.78
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.91 to 1.93
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.87 to 1.88
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls.1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$9,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.04 to 1.06
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.86 to 1.86
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.76 to 1.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.75 to 1.78
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.84 to 1.85
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.68 to 1.70
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.24
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.84
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.05 to 3.14
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.94
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls.2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to 8.55
Pepper, White, per picul	$19.40 to 17.15
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 14.85
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 9.70
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 3.90
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.80 to 5.50
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 24.65
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, per picul	$7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, per picul	$6.15 to 63.5
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.05 to 4.10
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.20 to 9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.75 to 9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.85
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 1.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls.6.2.0 to 6.2.4
Window Glass, per box	$2.15 to 2.64

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Yokohama.—Per *Canopus*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Niigata Maru*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Crusader*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, the 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

Mails by the British Packet.

The British Contract Packet "Cathay" will be despatched on Tuesday, the 7th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

Mails by the French Packet.

The French Contract Packet "Sindh," will be despatched on Monday, the 13th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

Hours for Closing the Contract Mails.

THE ENGLISH MAIL—DAY OF DEPARTURE.

Noon, Money Order Office closes.
2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3 P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents, until
3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (or SATURDAY if the departure be on Monday).

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7. A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

Mails by the United States Packet.

The United States Mail Packet "Belgic" will be despatched on Saturday, the 11th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as followed:—

At 2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.

At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but letters for Union Countries may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies cannot be sent by this route.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned, Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No hankerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with with the ends open.

5.—If from a soldier or sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a soldier or sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage stamps.

Rates of Postage.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents.
Registration	10 Cents.
Do, with return receipt	15 Cents.

Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.:—Conductor, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Printed and Published by Robert Fraser-Smith, at No. 6, Peddar's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.—March 2, 1882.